



No. I.—THE LEPIDOPTERA OF SEYCHELLES AND ALDABRA, EXCLUSIVE OF THE ORNEODIDÆ AND PTEROPHORIDÆ AND OF THE TORTRICINA AND TINEINA.

By J. C. F. FRYER, B.A. (Cantab.), *Fellow of Gonville and Caius College and Balfour Student in the University of Cambridge.*

(Plate 1.)

(COMMUNICATED BY PROF. J. STANLEY GARDINER, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.)

Read 15th June, 1911.

THIS paper contains a description of the Lepidoptera, exclusive of the Tortricidæ, Tineidæ, Orneodidæ, and Pterophoridæ\*, of the Seychelles Archipelago, and of the coral islands of Aldabra, Assumption, Cosmoledo and Astove, though the collections from the three latter islands are too small to be considered representative. The collections from the Seychelles were obtained very largely by Mr Hugh Scott, who spent eight months (July 1908—March 1909) in the group and devoted the whole time to entomological collecting. Mr H. P. Thomasset assisted very greatly with the Lepidoptera from Mahé, while Professor Stanley Gardiner obtained a considerable number in the high jungle of Silhouette. Ten days' quarantine on Long Island, near Port Victoria, Mahé, gave me an opportunity of observing the fauna of the low cultivated land, and I subsequently spent three days in the high jungle of Silhouette, which was exceedingly rich in insects. From the end of July to the middle of August I was engaged in investigating the outlying sand cays, Bird and Dennis Islands, and obtained small collections on each.

About five months (September 1908—January 1909) were spent on the coral atoll of Aldabra, 250 miles N.N.W. of Cape Amber, Madagascar, and a few days on each of the neighbouring islands, during which period the greater part of the collection from that region was obtained, though I am also much indebted to Mr Dupont for a collection from Assumption (1910), and to Mr Thomasset for a collection from Aldabra made in the spring of 1907. On my return from Aldabra, a fortnight spent with Mr Thomasset at Cascade, almost on the edge of the indigenous jungle, gave me further opportunity of obtaining some acquaintance with the Seychelles insect fauna.

Mr Scott spent August and September in the high jungle of Silhouette, and the remainder of the period on Mahé, while he paid short visits in December to Praslin, Félicité and Marie Anne. His collections, by far the largest ever made in the archipelago,

\* Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Zool. vol. xiii. (1910) pp. 397—404 (Orneodidæ and Pterophoridæ) and vol. xiv. (1911) pp. 263—307 (Tortricina and Tineina). See also Lepidoptera by T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, id. vol. xiii. (1910) pp. 265—324.

may be considered as thoroughly representative of its Lepidopterous fauna, though from their general facies I should judge there is yet more of great interest to be obtained from the small patches of primitive jungle that still remain—especially on Silhouette. It is of course impossible, even for a collector of the greatest ability, to exhaustively work any single order of insects in a locality when engaged in making collections covering all orders. The deductions of importance, which can be made from such collections as I am about to describe, relate in the main to questions of geographical distribution; in the present paper we have two entirely distinct problems to consider: (1) that of the Seychelles Archipelago; (2) that of Aldabra and the neighbouring islands.

(1) The Seychelles, with the exception of Bird and Dennis Islands, consist of granitic rocks, with a maximum elevation of 3000 ft. The islands were formerly clothed with a jungle of plants very largely peculiar to the archipelago, though cultivation has now reduced it to small areas left on the higher peaks. Professor Stanley Gardiner, both for geographical and biological reasons, considers that the Seychelles form the last remaining portion of a land-bridge which connected India and Madagascar between carboniferous and tertiary times, while he also considers that formerly the whole Seychelles bank (2000 square miles) was capped with land which has been cut down by sea abrasion to the few small islands which at present exist: the lepidopterous fauna, therefore, must be considered in connection with this view.

(2) The atoll of Aldabra and also the neighbouring islands are shown by their structure to have risen from the sea and to have never been connected with any other land: the entire insect fauna, therefore, must have arrived by sea, being in the main derived from forms driven by wind from the neighbouring lands. Aldabra is quite uncultivated, and much of it had not been explored before my visit, and therefore transference by human agency can be almost neglected. It is covered with a vegetation derived entirely from Madagascar—a most important fact, as insects arriving from that region will find in many cases their original food plant.

Considering the Seychelles problem first, a glance at a map of the Indian Ocean will show that to the east and north of the archipelago is a chain of coral islands partly bridging the gap between it and India: this bridge must have been of great assistance in the distribution of those Indian and widely occurring forms, which can exist on the limited number of food plants provided by a coral island. To the south-west are the coral islands of the Amirantes, but there are no other “stepping stones” between the Seychelles and Africa. To the south as far as Aldabra are a few small coral rocks, but these are not of a nature to assist largely in the distribution of continental forms.

The winds in the Seychelles region consist of the S.E. Trades from May to September and of the N.W. Monsoon, usually light north-westerly breezes, with occasional squalls, from October to April. Of these two winds the latter are probably the most useful in distribution, as the S.E. Trades, though stronger, cross a large tract of open sea.

Currents cannot be of very great assistance to the larger forms which we are considering, though they may have distributed wood-feeding Tortricids and Tineids (*vide* E. Meyrick on the Tortricina and Tineina of the expedition). The Seychelles

are well cultivated, and doubtless human agency has accounted for the arrival of such species as *Pyralis manihotalis*.

Turning to the Seychelles species, we find a total of 143 species, to which must be added 111 species of "Micro" and 6 species of "Plume"; of these, in my sections there are 30 peculiar species, while Mr Meyrick finds 90, and Mr Fletcher 3.

Confining myself to my own groups, it is first noticeable that, with the exception of the peculiar species, the various forms are in the main widely distributed, though there is a slight preponderance of African forms. It is not possible to make deductions of value from them, as they are evidently being carried over a large area and can colonise any favourable spot. Even if they belong to a type usually found on continental land it would be rash to deduce that the Seychelles are also continental, as it is quite possible that such species are really being carried daily by the winds to any small islands, but do not as a rule find the continental type of vegetation they require. The peculiar species, however, are of greater value, and it may be said that the majority are very distinct and well separated from their nearest allies; they tend to show that the Seychelles were once much larger, while in many cases they belong to continental groups which do not often cross large areas of sea.

A comparison with the fauna of some island which has undoubtedly never had a continental connection, which is not coralline and which is very isolated, would be interesting, but I know of no island which is convenient for comparison.

The problem of the Aldabra region is more simple than that of Seychelles; there are 66 species, of which 7 are peculiar, and with the exception of the latter all belong to Malagasy or African forms. There are 9 species of micro-lepidoptera, all peculiar, but it is most probable that, when the fauna of Madagascar is better known, Aldabra will be found to contain no species which have not close allies elsewhere.

There is thus a great contrast between the Aldabra region and Seychelles, a contrast which sufficiently speaks for itself.

Further deductions could be made from both the fauna of the Seychelles and that of Aldabra, but in problems of geographical distribution, when arguing from one group of animals, it is unwise to carry conclusions too far, and I next turn to the systematic account of the species, though a word may first be said as to previous collections from the two localities.

Collections were obtained in the Seychelles by M. Joannis\* (from M. Philibert), by Dr Holland (from Dr Abbott), while the latter gentleman also described a small collection from Aldabra. Aurivillius recorded the species obtained on Aldabra by Voeltzkow, while Sir G. Hampson described the collections obtained in the Indian Ocean by the "Valhalla." The Lepidopterous fauna of the Seychelles, however, was but little known until H.M.S. "Sealark" visited them in November, 1905. The collection of Lepidoptera then obtained contained 10 new species, as well as numerous additions to the Seychelles list. A full account by T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, R.N., will be found in Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Zool., vol. xiii. p. 265, 1910.

\* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Zool., vol. xiii. (1910) p. 322 gives an excellent bibliography with full references.



The present expedition obtained 37 species not previously recorded in the Seychelles, of which 17 are new to science; 14 species previously recorded were not found\*.

On Aldabra some 40 species were added to previous lists, of which 4 are new\*.

In conclusion, I must express my indebtedness to Mr Ed. Meyrick for taking over the Tortricina and Tineina and to Sir George Hampson for much kind assistance when consulting the national collection.

NOTE. Mr H. P. Thomasset has kindly offered to obtain for me a further collection from the Seychelles. I have therefore refrained from describing poor specimens in the expectation of better material. Also Mr R. P. Dupont, who has already been most kind in sending me specimens from Assumption, is again visiting this island and, it is hoped, Astove. Therefore it is proposed to issue a supplement to this paper, bringing the Seychelles lists up to date and adding to those of Aldabra and the neighbouring islands.

### Arctiadæ.

1. *Celama squalida* (Staud.).

*Nola squalida* Staud., Berl. Ent. Zeit., xiv, p. 102 (1870).

*Celama squalida* Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., ii, p. 24.

Ten ♀ apparently referable to this species were obtained on Aldabra; seven differ from the type in that the antemedial line is more acutely angled and more strongly marked. These specimens may ultimately be found to belong to a distinct species, but in the absence of the ♂ I hesitate to describe them as new.

Aldabra, 10 ♀. Spain, Syria, Madagascar, India, China †.

2. *Celama* sp. ?

A single fragmentary and worn ♀ of this genus was obtained in Silhouette, but its species is quite indeterminable.

3. *Ilema contorta*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 1, ♂)

♀. Antennæ, with bristles and cilia; head thorax patagia greyish fuscous; palpi and sometimes collar darker; abdomen light fuscous. Fore wing with a large fold extending forwards from below cell near vein 1, the apex of the fold on the underside of wing nearly reaching the subcostal vein; the colour light fuscous with the costal area to fold more or less suffused with dark purplish fuscous. Hind wing yellow, somewhat suffused with fuscous. *Expanse* 30 mm.

This species must serve as the type of a new section of the genus *Ilema*, near section III. B in the Cat. Lep. Phal., vol. ii, p. 132.

Seychelles: Mahé, Cascade, 800 ft.; XII. 1908—I. 1909; 6 ♂.

4. *Ilema* sp. ?

A further species of *Ilema* remains to be determined. It is probably new, but in the expectation of better material I pass it over for the present.

\* Excluding "micros."

† The reference to each species is terminated by a summary of its geographical distribution so far as at present recorded.

5. *Ilema decreta* (Butl.).

*Lithosia decreta* Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1877, p. 351; Kirby, Cat. Het. p. 325.

*Ilema decreta* Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., ii, p. 176.

Aldabra, 31 specimens, ♂ and ♀. Borneo, Australia.

## MAHENSIA, nov. gen. (Plate 1, figs. 2 and 3).

Proboscis fully developed. Palpi slender, upturned, reaching vertex of head. Antennæ in ♂ ciliated. Tibial spurs moderate. Fore wing with the costa evenly arched; vein 2 from just beyond middle of cell; 3 and 4 stalked from lower angle of cell; 5 absent; 6 and 7 stalked from near upper angle of cell; 8 and 9 absent or coincident with 10; 10 from upper angle; 11 from after middle of cell approaching closely the distal end of 12. Hind wing with vein 2 from cell at  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; veins 3 and 4, coincident, from lower angle; vein 5 from middle of discocellulars; veins 6 and 7 coincident from upper angle; vein 8 from cell at  $\frac{1}{2}$ . This genus is perhaps a development of *Siccia* of Section III. (Hampson, Cat. Lep. Phal., ii, p. 392), which it resembles in the structure of the antennæ and palpi. Type *M. seychellarum*.

6. *Mahensia seychellarum*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 2, ♂; fig. 3, neuration of wings).

♂. Head and thorax whitish. Abdomen dark grey; terminal segment with a small tuft of fuscous hairs. Fore wing white, the costal edge at base grey; a blackish patch on costa at  $\frac{1}{3}$ , reaching cell; another at  $\frac{2}{3}$ , larger, subtriangular, outwardly curved and reaching vein 4; blackish suffusions near apex, near centre of outer margin and on inner margin just before outer angle, the two former not reaching margin of wing; sometimes a black angular dash near inner angle; a black spot on discocellulars; another at point of origin of vein 2; a third at base of wing. Underside grey with a patch of reddish scales (androconia) covering distal end of cell. Hind wing grey, with a patch of reddish androconia over distal end of cell. *Expanse* 16 mm.

Seychelles: Silhouette, 1000 ft., IX. 1908, 2 ♂.

7. *Philenora subfusca*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 4, ♂).

♂. Head, thorax, abdomen and wings dark red brown, with a purple tinge; antennæ, legs, anal tuft, lighter. Fore wing with a very indistinct dark antemedial line; a second, postmedial, just beyond discocellulars; a black somewhat elongate spot in cell and a second, circular in shape, on discocellulars, the intervening area being light fuscous; sometimes a light fuscous patch between the ante and postmedial lines near inner margin; an indistinct light area at apex and at outer angle, representing perhaps the edge of a subterminal line; traces of a series of marginal spots. Hind wing dark fuscous, with a purple tinge. *Expanse* 19 mm.

This species appears to come in Section II. B of the genus (Cat. Lep. Phal., ii, p. 509) and is abundantly distinct from other known species.

Seychelles: Silhouette, 1000 ft. VIII., IX. 1908, 4 ♂.

8. *Utetheisa elata* (Fabr.), ab. *diva* (Mab.); Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., iii, p. 480.

Seychelles: thirteen specimens from Mahé and Silhouette, 800—1000 ft., all of ab. *diva*. Fletcher obtained two specimens of the type on Mahé.



Assumption, 1 ♀ of type form, R. P. Dupont, 1910. Also Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoros.

9. *Utetheisa pulchella* (Linn.); Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., iii, p. 483.

Fletcher obtained this species on St Anne I., but it is apparently unrepresented in the present collection. Two ♀ from Aldabra may be this species, but are more probably *U. pulchelloides*.

Throughout the old world, temperate, subtropical and tropical regions.

10. *Utetheisa pulchelloides* Hamps., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, xix, 1907, p. 239.

Seychelles: Silhouette, 2 specimens; Bird I., 8 specimens; a ♀ from Silhouette has the red markings replaced by yellow. Aldabra, 2 specimens. Recorded from Formosa, New Guinea, North Australia, Solomon Islands.

11. *Utetheisa lactea*, subsp. *aldabrensis* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., vol. xiii, p. 268.

A long series from Aldabra, all of which are more or less strongly marked with red and black; examples from Assumption resemble those from Aldabra. A single specimen from Cosmoledo resembles subsp. *aldabrensis*, except that the fore wings are suffused with light fuscous.

Farquhar. Cosmoledo. Assumption. Aldabra. Providence. Glorioso. Amirantes.

12. *Rhodogastris aldabrensis*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 5, ♂).

♂. Head and thorax ochreous; palpi ochreous, tinged with crimson above, each joint with a terminal black lateral spot. Antennæ fuscous, basal joint crimson below. Vertex of head with black spot; tegulæ, shoulders, patagia pro- and meta-thorax with paired black spots, which may be obsolete. Legs and abdomen cream coloured, more or less tinged with crimson above. Fore wing light fuscous or ochreous; two black points at base; a large discal semihyaline patch in and below end of cell and in the interspaces beyond it, extending to near outer margin, between veins 2 and 4; a smoky black apical suffusion extending from costa near junction of veins 6 and 7 to the outer margin between veins 3 and 4. Hind wing hyaline, with a narrow cream-coloured border along outer margin. ♀ as ♂, but with less crimson on abdomen and legs. *Expanse*: ♂ 36—42 mm.; ♀ 42 mm.

This species is most nearly allied to *R. astreas* var. *madagascarensis* Bois, from which it may be easily distinguished by the entire absence of a discoidal fascia and by the absence of black spots on the abdomen. It is a smaller and more uniformly ochreous insect.

Aldabra, 1 ♂. Assumption, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

### Noctuidæ.

13. *Chloridea armigera* (Hübner.); Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., iv, p. 45.

Assumption, 6 specimens. World-wide.

14. *Chloridea assulta* (Guen.); Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., iv, p. 47.

Assumption. Hampson (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. i, 1908, p. 481), records this species as being taken by the "Valhalla." All my specimens seem referable to the same species. W. Africa, India, Ceylon, China, Australia.

15. *Euxoa microtica* Hamps., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 8, i, 1908, p. 482.

This species was described from a single ♂ obtained by the "Valhalla." Mr Dupont has obtained a ♂ and ♀ of this species; the latter is in somewhat poor condition, but as it differs in several particulars from the ♂ I append a short general description.

Head, thorax and abdomen greyish fuscous. Fore wing grey, darker (lead-coloured) along the outer margin and from the median vein to the inner margin; a patch of fuscous scales near inner angle below cell; traces of sub-basal, antemedial and postmedial lines, the latter defined by a series of black dots; orbicular grey, outlined with fuscous; reniform outlined with brown and filled with lead-coloured scales, which are continuous with those clothing the space between the cell and inner margin; claviform grey, outlined with black; traces of a submarginal line from just below apex to outer margin at vein 2; cilia fuscous. Hind wing whitish, darker toward apex and along outer margin; cilia whitish. *Expanse*: ♀, 28 mm.

Assumption, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (Dupont).

16. *Cirphis loreyi* (Dup.); Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., v, p. 492.

Aldabra, 1 ♂. Europe, Africa, and Oriental region.

17. *Cirphis leucosticha* Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., v, p. 541.

Seychelles: Praslin, 1 ♀ (Fletcher); the present collection contains no representative. British E. Africa, Natal, Mauritius, Madagascar.

18. *Eriopus maillardi* Guen., Maillard's Réunion, Lép., p. 39 (1862).

Seychelles: Mahé, 1 specimen; Round Island, Mahé (Fletcher); Silhouette, 6 specimens from "high jungle, 2000 ft."; Frigate (Fletcher). African and Oriental regions.

19. *Eriopus yerburii* Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, p. 496.

*Eriopus yerburi* Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., vii, p. 560.

Seychelles; Silhouette, 4 specimens, 1000 ft. Egypt, India, Ceylon.

20. *Spodoptera mauritia* (Boisd.); Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., viii, p. 256.

Seychelles: Mahé, Cascade, 800 ft., 2 specimens. African and Oriental regions.

21. *Spodoptera abyssinia* Guen., Noct., i, p. 154 (1852).

Seychelles: Mahé, Cascade, 800 ft., 30 specimens. African and Oriental regions.

22. *Prodenia littoralis* (Boisd.)\*.

*Hadena littoralis* Boisd., Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 91, pl. 13, p. 8 (1833).

Seychelles: Mahé, low country, 2 specimens. African and Oriental regions.

23. *Perigea capensis* (Guen.); Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., vii, p. 332, pl. 116, fig. 20.

Seychelles: Mahé (Fletcher; no specimens in present collection). African and Oriental regions.

24. *Chasminia sericea* Hamps., Ill. Het. Brit. Mus., ix, p. 92.

Seychelles: Mahé, 1 specimen (Fletcher). Praslin. Islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans; Burma.

\* [Hampson identifies this species with *Noctua litura* Fabr., Syst., Ent., p. 601. J. S. G.]

25. *Amyna octo* (Guen.); Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., x, p. 468.  
Seychelles: Mahé; Praslin; Bird; Dennis. Aldabra, 2 specimens. Universal in tropical regions.
26. *Eutelia inextricata* Moore, Lep. Atk., p. 147 (1882).  
Seychelles: Mahé (Fletcher; not in present collection). India, Assam, Ceylon, China, Japan.
27. *Stictoptera antemarginata* (Saalm.), Lep. Madag., p. 492 (1884).  
An ochreous brown form, with the costa and inner margin dark; orbicular lighter brown; reniform ochreous brown, outlined with darker and preceded by a light spot; apical dash, somewhat suffused with fuscous.  
I should have considered my specimens to be a form of the common *S. cucullioides*, but Sir G. Hampson kindly examined them and informed me that they are referable to the above species.  
Seychelles: Félicité, 2 ♂. Madagascar.
28. *Stictoptera pæcilosoma* (Saalm.), Lep. Madag., p. 491.  
Fletcher recorded this species from Mahé ("in bad condition," 1 specimen); it is not in the present collection.  
Seychelles? Madagascar.
29. *Maceda mansueta* Walk., Cat., xiii, p. 1141.  
Seychelles: Mahé, low country, 2 ♀. Ceylon, Andamans, Borneo, N. Australia.
30. *Cletthara valida* Walk., Cat. xxvii, p. 101.  
Seychelles: Mahé, Cascade, 800 ft., 2 ♀. Ceylon, Borneo.
31. *Homoptera glaucinans* (Guen.), Noct., iii, p. 6.  
Aldabra, 1 ♀. African and Oriental regions.
32. *Chalciope hyppasia* (Cram.), Pap. Exot., iii, p. 99, pl. 250 f. E (1779).  
Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Praslin; St Anne; Frigate. African and Oriental regions.
33. *Grammodes geometrica* (Fabr.), Syst. Ent., p. 599; Hamps., Moths Ind., ii, p. 531.  
Assumption, 1 ♂ (Dupont, 1910). African and Oriental regions.
34. *Grammodes stolidata* (Fabr.), Syst. Ent., p. 599; Hamps., Moths Ind., ii, p. 532.  
Aldabra, 1 ♂. Assumption, 2 ♂. African region, Madagascar, India, Burma.
35. *Grammodes delta* Boisd., Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 105 (1833).  
Aldabra, 1 ♂. Africa (S. and E.), Madagascar, Mauritius.
36. *Remigia undata* (Fabr.), Syst. Ent., p. 600 (1775).  
Seychelles; common on the lower land of all the islands. African and Oriental regions.



37. *Remigia repanda* (Fabr.), Ent. Syst., iii (2), p. 49 (1794).

Seychelles; Mahé; Silhouette; Praslin (Fletcher); Félicité. African and oriental regions, Central America.

38. *Ophiusa mercatoria* (Fabr.), Ent. Syst., iii (2), p. 62 (1794).

Aldabra: two specimens obtained at the flowers of *Ceriops candolleana*; they are small in size (expanse 50 mm.) and seem to represent the form *violaceofascia* of Saalmüller. Assumption, 1 ♂. East Africa, Madagascar, India, Ceylon, Java.

39. *Ophiusa algira* (Linn.), Syst. Nat. ed. 12, i, p. 836 (1766); Hamps., Moths Ind., ii, p. 500.

Seychelles: Mahé, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. Aldabra, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; smaller than the type and tinged with fuscous. Old world, tropical and sub-tropical regions.

40. *Ophiusa angularis* (Boisd.), Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 103.

Seychelles: Mahé, 2 ♂. East and South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius.

41. *Ophiusa tirhaca* (Cram.), Pap. Exot., ii, p. 116, pl. 172, f. E (1777).

Assumption, 1 ♀ (Dupont). Europe (South), Africa, India, China.

42. *Ophiusa melicerta* (Drury), Ill. Exot. Ins., i, 46, t. 23, f. 1; Hamps., Moths Ind., ii, p. 494.

Seychelles: Mahé, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀. Assumption, several specimens (Dupont, 1910). The ♂ from Mahé seems referable to the form (sp.?) *catella*, while the two ♀ resemble Saalmüller's figure of *Achæa adipodina* Saalm. (Lep. Madag., T. VIII. fig. 132). African, Oriental and Australasian regions.

43. *Plusia chalcytes* Esper., Schmett. f. 141, f. 3 (1789).

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Marie Anne; Bird. Aldabra. Tropical regions throughout the world.

44. *Plusia signata* (Fabr.), Ent. Syst., iii (2), p. 81; Hamps., Moths Ind., ii, p. 568.

Seychelles: Mahé; Joannis records this species but no further specimens have been obtained. Africa, Madagascar, India, Ceylon, China, etc.

45. *Plusia limbirena* Guen., Noct., ii, p. 350.

Seychelles; Mahé, 1 ♂. Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, India.

46. *Ædebasis ovipennis* Hamps., Ann. S. African Mus., ii, p. 352.

Aldabra, 1 ♂; previously only known from a ♂ and ♀ type in Coll. Druce. Africa (Delagoa Bay).

47. *Catephia olivescens* (Guen.), Noct., iii, p. 48.

Seychelles: Mahé, 1 ♀. African, Oriental and Australasian regions.

48. *Fodina aldabrana*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 6, ♂.)

♂ ♀. Head and thorax chestnut brown; vertex of head and palpi light fuscous; the scales on tegulæ, patagia and mesothorax tipped with yellow. Fore wing vinous brown

with black and grey scales on costa and along inner margin near outer angle; an oblique slightly ex-curved ochreous line from near base to middle of cell; a second ochreous line from point of origin of vein 6 incurved to the middle of vein 2, then sharply angulated, narrower, and incurved to inner margin at two-thirds; the space between these lines suffused with dark brown, forming a transverse fascia extending from inner margin to near subcostal vein; an irregular dark brown suffusion near outer margin from apex to vein 3, followed by faint grey and black marginal lines from below apex to near outer angle; cilia grey irrorated with black. Hind wing greyish fuscous with an irregular white median line; cilia grey. *Expanse* 22 mm.

This species is most nearly allied to the African forms comprising *F. pentagonalis*, and others (especially to an undescribed species in the British Museum from Sierra Leone (Dudgeon)).

Aldabra, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

49. *Thermesia rubricans* (Boisd.), Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 106.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Praslin; St Anne; Frigate (1 ♂ in present collection). Africa, Madagascar, India, N. Australasia.

50. *Hyospila thermesiana* Guen., Maillard's Réunion, Lép., p. 53.

*Hyospila bolinoides* Guen., Noct., iii., p. 388.

Seychelles: Mahé(?); Félicité, 3 specimens. Also Réunion.

51. *Dragana pansalis* Walk., Cat., xvi, p. 200.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Praslin; Félicité, numerous specimens. Africa, India, Ceylon, Andamans, Nicobars, etc.

52. *Tarache malgassica* Mab., Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg., xxv, 1881, p. lx; Saalm., Lep. Madag., p. 330.

Aldabra, 1 ♂. Astove, 1 ♂. Assumption, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Madagascar.

53. *Tarache rachiastris* Hamps., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, i, p. 483.

Aldabra, 4 ♂.

54. *Cosmophila erosa* (Hübner), Zutr. Samml. Exot. Schmett., ii, p. 19, figs. 287, 288.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette, 5 specimens. Throughout tropical regions.

55. *Eublemma costimacula* Saalm., Lep. Madag., p. 365; Hamps., Cat. Lep. Phal., x, p. 180.

*Eublemma plagiopera* Hamps., Ann. S. African Mus., ii, p. 420.

Aldabra, 1 ♂. Assumption, 1 ♀. Madagascar.

56. *Oruza rupestre*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 7, ♂).

♂♀. Head brown; frontal tuft tinged with pink; palpi dark brown. Thorax and patagia clothed with both hair and scales, light ochreous irrorated with black. Abdomen ochreous irrorated with black scales which may form definite dorsal segmental spots and which are always in preponderance on the basal portion of the last segment, giving it a black appearance; anal tuft ochreous. Wings light ochreous, clothed basally with both

hairs and scales; fore wing with oblique waved pinkish antemedial, postmedial and submarginal lines, the first indistinct; a black dot on disc; three on costa towards apex and a series on submarginal line, the first being near apex, the second between veins 5 and 6 and the remainder, variable in number, situate between veins 1 and 3; outer margin and cilia somewhat suffused with pink; a black dentate marginal dot in the interspace between each vein. Hind wing as fore wing except that the antemedial line is even more indistinct and the postmedial line is marked on inner margin by a black dot.  
*Expanse* 28—30 mm.

Seychelles: Mahé, 1000 ft. ♂ and ♀; Silhouette, 1500 ft., 1 ♂.

57. *Aræopterum minimale*, n. sp.

♀. Head and thorax white; a ring of black scales surrounding eyes. Palpi upturned, slender, hardly reaching vertex; the second and third joints black tipped with yellow; antennæ nearly simple, greyish ochreous: fore legs greyish black; mid and hind legs white; abdomen greyish irrorated with black and yellow posteriorly. Fore wing with ground colour white; a sharply angulated sub-basal line meeting on costa a yellow bordered black dash; trace of a median grey fascia, most distinct on disc and continued on costa as a distinct yellow-edged black dash, which is often double; a black spot in cell on the inner edge of the median fascia; traces of a waved submarginal line; outer margin suffused with smoky black; a marginal series of brown points and from apex to second costal spot a series of brown dashes; cilia grey irrorated with black. Hind wing as fore wing but without costal spots; the median fascia more strongly marked; the terminal suffusion darker and bordered on its inner edge with yellowish fuscous; sometimes some yellowish scales in fascia.

♂. The examples of the ♂ are in rather poor condition: they appear to resemble the ♀ exactly except in being somewhat lighter in colour. *Expanse* 10—11 mm.

This species is closely allied to *A. goniophora* Hamps. and *A. griseata* Hamps. from which it differs in having the ground colour of the fore wing white, the markings more distinct, the costal spots outlined with yellow and in the hind wing the median area of the wing somewhat suffused with ochreous.

Seychelles: Mahé, low country to 1000 ft., 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Félicité, 2 ♂.

58. *Bryophilopsis ræderi* (Standf.).

*Bryophila ræderi* Standf., Romanoff Mem., vi, p. 665, pl. 25, fig. 4; Staud., Cat. Lep. Pal., p. 167.

Aldabra. 3 worn specimens are perhaps referable to the above species, though they much resemble *Asinchrona nestæ* (Fletcher), a species which appears to me to be very closely allied to *B. ræderi*. Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia.

59. *Earias insulana* Boisd., Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 121, pl. 16, fig. 9.

Seychelles: Bird Island, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, July 1908. This species was probably introduced with the cotton plant (*Gossypium*) which is not uncommon. Throughout Ethiopian and Oriental regions to Siam.

60. *Ophideres materna* (Linn.), Syst. Nat. ed. 10, i, 2, p. 840.

A single specimen flew on board the schooner Charlotte, when some 40 miles S.W. of

Platte Island, with a light wind from the N.W. after 10 days' calm. India, Ceylon, Burma, Andamans, Java.

61. *Magulaba imparata* Walk., Cat., p. xv, 1777 (1858); Hamps., Moths Ind., iii, p. 26.

*Magulaba maestalis* Walk., Cat., xxxiv, 1126 (1865).

Seychelles: Mahé, numerous; Praslin; St Anne. Africa, India, Ceylon, Borneo, Korea, Japan.

62. *Simplicia inareolalis*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 8, neuration of wings).

In markings and general appearance this species exactly resembles *S. inflexalis* Guen. In a series of 18 specimens however there is no trace of an areole and I therefore describe it as new, though it is doubtless a local development of the widely spread *S. inflexalis*.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette.

63. *Nodaria externalis* Guen., Delt. et Pyr., p. 64, 1854.

Aldabra, 4 ♂, 11 ♀. S. Africa, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, Japan.

64. *Hydrillodes perplexalis*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 9, palpus.)

♂. Head, thorax and palpi dull fuscous brown: fore wing fuscous brown with grey tinge; an indistinct waved sub-basal line; a median black spot in cell; a grey brown waved postmedial line bordered externally by a narrow lighter line. Distal third of wing suffused with dark grey brown; submarginal line represented by a series of lighter dots. Hind wing grey brown; an indistinct semilunar discal dot and medial line.

♀. Marked as in ♂ but the whole insect is suffused with a red brown instead of a grey brown. *Expanse* 28 mm.

Structurally this species falls in Section II.A of Hampson's classification of the genus in "Fauna of British India" but in markings it exactly resembles *H. repugnalis*; on this account a short description only is necessary.

Seychelles, 3 ♂, 6 ♀.

65. *Hydrillodes* sp.?

Two very fragmentary specimens of a *Hydrillodes* were obtained in Aldabra, which are very small (*expanse* 14 mm.) and structurally require a new section near sect. II. A. They are almost certainly new but from the material in my possession it is quite impossible to describe them.

66. *Progonia patronalis* (Walk.), Cat., xix, p. 873.

7 specimens; the discal dash varies from chestnut to black.

Seychelles; Mahé. India and Ceylon to Australia.

67. *Rivula dimorpha*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 10, ♂.)

♂. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen, pale ochreous; antennæ darker. Fore wing pale ochreous, more or less irrorated with brown scales which are less prevalent over the basal area; a short brown basal dash on costa reaching cell; a brown antemedial line or fascia from near inner angle to costa near middle, usually interrupted or much narrowed before costa, but always expanded again on costa to form a short brown dash; a black dot at

each angle of cell, and a third near point of origin of vein 2; sometimes a fourth just beyond cell between veins 6 and 7; a dark apical suffusion, continued obliquely to inner margin as a post-medial line by two indistinct parallel brown lines or series of suffusions; four brown dashes on costa near apex; traces of a waved submarginal line; outer margin and cilia ochreous more or less irrorated with brown scales. Hind wing greyish ochreous suffused with grey brown near outer margin and on veins 1 to 4; cilia ochreous, darker near termination of veins.

♀. Differs from ♂ in being wholly suffused with dark fuscous with the exception of the costa which is ochreous interrupted towards apex by brown dashes and also by the antemedial line and basal dash. Hind wing lead-coloured; cilia ochreous, interrupted by fuscous bars near termination of veins. *Expanse*, 18 mm.

The mid-tibia in both sexes is somewhat expanded and both mid- and hind-tibiæ are moderately hairy, the feature being most marked in the ♂. The species is quite distinct and comes perhaps in Hampson's Sect. III of the genus (Fauna of Brit. Ind., Moths, vol. ii, p. 335).

Seychelles: Mahé, 1000 ft.; Silhouette 1500 ft.; 10 ♂, 1 ♀.

68. *Chusaris ocularis* (Moore), Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 614.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; 3 worn specimens probably this species. W. Africa (Accra), Assam, Andamans.

69. *Chusaris novatusalis* (Walk.), Cat., xix, p. 854.

Seychelles; Silhouette, 1000 ft. I refer two specimens not in the best of condition to this species, though they differ from the specimens in the British Museum in being more strongly marked. Ceylon.

70. *Chusaris nigerrimalis*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 11, ♂).

♂. Antennæ annulated, with fascicles of cilia. Palpi with second joint porrect, the third being somewhat upturned and over two-thirds the length of second; colour uniform smoky black; fore wing with a black discal dot; traces of an oblique lighter line passing from costa through discal dot to inner margin; traces of a lighter submarginal line.

♀ with antennæ nearly simple; fore wing with markings somewhat more distinct, the submarginal line being distinctly angulated opposite discal dot; cilia with lighter bars opposite terminations of veins. (*Expanse* 12—14 mm.)

This species is abundantly distinct and comes in Hampson's Sect. I. of the genus in Fauna of British India, Moths, vol. iii.

Seychelles; Mahé (Morne Blanc; Cascade, 1000 ft.; Morne Pilot 2000 ft.), 14 ♂, 1 ♀.

71. *Hypena masurialis* Guen., Delt. et Pyr., p. 38.

Seychelles: Silhouette, 1000 ft., 10 specimens; Praslin; Frigate. African, Oriental, Australasian regions.

72. *Hypena variabilis* Walk., Cat., xxxiv, p. 1136.

Seychelles: Silhouette (3 specimens). Natal, Madagascar, Ceylon.

73. *Ophiuche conscitalis* (Walk.), Cat., xxxiv, p. 1509.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette: Praslin: Frigate; common. African, Oriental, Australasian regions.

74. *Arrade crebusalis* Walk., Cat., xxvii, p. 82.

Seychelles: Silhouette, 1000 ft., 2 ♀. Ceylon.

75. *Arrade massalis* Swinh., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, p. 866.

Seychelles: Silhouette, 1000 ft., ♂, ♀. India (Bombay).

76. *Hyblæa puera* (Cram.), Pap. Exot., ii, p. 10; Hamps., Moths Ind., ii, p. 371.

Seychelles; Mahé, 2 ♀; Praslin. African, Oriental, Australasian regions.

77. *Hyblæa xanthia* Hamps., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1910, p. 453, pl. 38, fig. 26.

Aldabra 3 ♀. Two of the specimens resemble the type from Africa; the third differs from them in having a great reduction of the black irroration of the fore wing, while the hind wing has a black discal dot in place of the black suffusion, and the black marginal border is reduced to a few black specks. Previously known from South Africa.

### Lymantridæ.

78. *Porthesia pectinata*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 12, ♂.)

♂. Head, thorax and abdomen creamy white. Antennæ long (10 mm.) and strongly pectinated; the branches brown and the shaft thinly covered with white scales. Wings white; fore wing with the costa moderately arched; outer margin slightly curved.

♀. Antennæ shorter than in ♂, less strongly pectinated. Colour as in ♂. Fore wing with the costa highly arched and outer margin more curved than in ♂. Anal tuft apparently greyish. *Expanse* ♂ 40 mm., ♀ 49 mm.

The specimens are not in the best of condition but the species is abundantly distinct, and I have no hesitation in describing it.

Seychelles; Silhouette, high jungle, 2000 ft., 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

### Hypsidæ.

79. *Hypsa subretracta* Walk., Cat., vii, p. 1676.

Seychelles; Mahé (Joannis, 1 ♀). No specimen has been obtained since Joannis recorded it, and the species is probably not resident. Also in Africa.

80. *Deilemera seychellensis* Hamps., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, i, 1908, p. 485.

Seychelles; Mahé; Silhouette, 1000 ft., 7 ♂, 14 ♀.

81. *Argina astræa* (Drury), Ill. Exot. Ins., ii, p. 11, pl. 6, fig. 3.

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ approach the form *pardalina* in having the spots ringed with greyish white; the remainder are all the form *pylotis*.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; low country to 1000 ft., 2 ♂, 8 ♀. Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, India, Australasian region.

**Sphingidæ.**

82. *Herse convolvuli* (Linn.); Roths. and Jord., Revis. Sphing., p. 11 (1903).  
Seychelles: Mahé (Port Victoria); Silhouette, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. European, African, Oriental, Australasian regions.
83. *Acherontia atropos* (Linn.); Roths. and Jord., Revis. Sphing., p. 18.  
Seychelles; Mahé. 14 specimens. Europe, Africa, Madagascar.
84. *Cephonodes hylas* (Linn.); Roths. and Jord., Revis. Sphing., p. 467.  
Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; 9 specimens. Aldabra; Assumption; 3 specimens.  
Africa (South of Sahara), Madagascar, islands of Indian Ocean.
85. *Deilephila nerii* (Linn.); Roths. and Jord., Revis. Sphing., p. 507.  
Seychelles; Mahé, 2 specimens. Europe, Africa, Madagascar, India, Ceylon.
86. *Macroglossum alluaudi* (Joann.); Roths. and Jord., Revis. Sphing., p. 628.  
*Macroglossa alluaudi* Joann., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1893, p. 52.  
Seychelles: Mahé. No specimens obtained since the species was described. Now perhaps extinct or possibly never resident.
87. *Nephele hespera* (Fabr.), Syst Ent., p. 546; Hamps., Moths Ind., i, p. 108.  
Seychelles; Silhouette; 1 example of a uniform smoky brown form with two white discal dots. India, Ceylon, Australia.
88. *Temnora fumosa*, subsp. *peckoveri* (Butl.), Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 637.  
*Temnora fumosa peckoveri* Roths. and Jord., Revis. Sphing., p. 574.  
Seychelles; Mahé; Silhouette; 2 worn examples. Madagascar, Comoro Islands.
89. *Hippotion osiris* (Dalm.); Roths. and Jord., Revis. Sphing., p. 750.  
Seychelles; Mahé, 3 specimens. Spain, Africa, Madagascar.
90. *Hippotion aurora* Roths. and Jord., Revis. Sphing., p. 812.  
Assumption; a single example. Diego Suarez. Madagascar.
91. *Hippotion eson* (Cram.); Roths. and Jord., Revis. Sphing., p. 754.  
Seychelles; Silhouette; 2 examples bred from larvæ found in jungle at about 2000 ft. Africa, Madagascar. Mauritius.

**Geometridæ.**

92. *Scardamia* (?) *percitraria*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 13, ♂.)

♂. Head, thorax and abdomen orange yellow; antennæ pectinated, grey. Fore wing orange yellow, sometimes irrorated with rufous as in *S. metallaria*; an ex-curved antemedial line from costa at one-third to inner margin at one-half; a postmedial line from costa at three-quarters to inner margin, excurved to vein 6, then parallel to outer margin; both ante and postmedial lines, costa, and also a narrow marginal series of specks with metallic silver reflection; cilia orange yellow. Hind wing as fore wing but with antemedial line very indistinct and postmedial line uniformly and slightly ex-curved.



♀ differs from the ♂ in being suffused with rufous and is consequently darker in colour. *Expanse* 19—20 mm.

Aldabra, 5 ♂, 2 ♀.

93. *Petrodava leucicolor* (Butl.), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, xvi, 1875, p. 417.

Seychelles: Mahé and St Anne (Fletcher); not in present collection. Madagascar and Africa.

94. *Iodis stibolepida* (Butl.), Cist. Ent., ii, p. 394; Swinh., Trans. Ent. Soc., 1904, p. 547.

Assumption, 1 example. Aldabra, 4 examples. Farquhar (Fletcher). Madagascar, Cape Colony.

95. *Comostola lasaria* (Walk.), Cat., xxii, p. 544.

Seychelles; Mahé; Silhouette; 6 specimens. India, Ceylon, Australia, Japan.

96. *Comostolopsis simplex* Warren, Nov. Zool., ix, p. 494.

Aldabra, 4 specimens, which, though very small, probably are local forms of the above species. Also East Africa.

97. *Craspedia minorata* (Boisd.), Faun. Ent. Madag. p. 115.

*Acidalia consentanea* Walk., Cat., xxii, p. 745.

*Craspedia actuaria* Hamps., Moths Ind., iii, p. 432.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Bird; Dennis; Praslin; Frigate. Aldabra. Numerous specimens from all localities. African and Oriental regions.

98. *Gymnoscelis tenera* Warren, Nov. Zool., viii, p. 209.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Félicité; 4 specimens.

Described from Ogrugu, Lower Niger River.

99. *Chloroclystis metallicata* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii, 1910, p. 287.

Seychelles; Mahé, 2 specimens.

100. *Chloroclystis* sp.?

Two further members of this genus were obtained, one in Seychelles and one in Aldabra, the former being identical with Fletcher's undescribed species from Praslin (Trans. Linn. Soc., ser. 2, Zool., vol. xiii, p. 287). Their condition is not such as to make description advisable.

101. *Ozolla inexcisata*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 14, ♂.)

♂. Head, thorax and abdomen pale ochreous brown. Fore wing with the costa straight almost to apex which is slightly produced; outer margin hardly excised below apex; in colour light ochreous brown irrorated with black; an oblique brown antemedial line strongly marked on costa, afterwards indistinct; parallel oblique postmedial lines from just before apex to inner margin at three-quarters; a black discal dot and a brown dash on costa at two-thirds; a further brown costal dash near apex and a submarginal



line represented by a series of brown dashes; a series of marginal black points between the termination of veins; cilia ochreous. Hind wing with outer margin somewhat produced at vein 6; in colouration as fore wing but the postmedial line is situated nearer the centre of wing and is more strongly marked; the submarginal series of dashes is also accentuated and grey in colour; the antemedial line is absent. *Expanse* 28 mm.

This species may be distinguished from its allies by the outer margin of the fore wing being hardly excised below the apex.

Seychelles; Silhouette, 1000 ft., 1 ♂.

### Epiplemidæ.

102. *Epiplema moza* Butl., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 5, i, 1878, p. 402.

Seychelles; Silhouette, 1 specimen in bad condition. Japan, India.

103. *Dirades theclata* (Guen.), Uran. et Phal., ii, p. 36; Hamps., Moths Ind., iii, p. 132.

Seychelles; Mahé, Long Island; Silhouette, 1000 ft.; 4 specimens. West Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma.

### Nymphelidæ.

104. *Danaïis chrysippus* (Linn.); Boisd., Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 35.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; numerous specimens, all typical. Aldabra; abundant, most specimens showing white scales on the veins of the hind wing. Old World, tropical and sub-tropical regions.

105. *Euplœa mitra* Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. Co., i, p. 127.

Seychelles: Mahé, 11 specimens; Silhouette, 10 specimens. Fletcher records a preponderance of the ♂ sex, but this is not confirmed in the present collection, the sexes being nearly even (♂ 11, ♀ 10). Previously this species was only known from Mahé; Holland indeed records it from Aldabra but I have little doubt the latter record is due to a confusion of localities. The species is a denizen of the ancient Seychelles jungle and is extremely conspicuous; Aldabra is quite unsuited to it while in addition I cannot conceive it possible that I should overlook it in five months' collecting, covering both wet and dry seasons.

106. *Melanitis leda* (Drury), Ill. Exot. Ins., i, pl. 15, ff. 5 and 6.

Seychelles: Mahé, 9 specimens; Silhouette, 17 specimens. Assumption (Dupont), 1 tattered specimen, probably a migrant.

All the Mahé specimens are of the wet season (ocellate) form, the Silhouette examples being the dry season form. Voeltzkow records this species from Aldabra but it can hardly be resident there as I did not see a single example. Voeltzkow's specimen may have been a wind-driven example from Madagascar. Africa, India, Australia.

107. *Pyrameis cardui* (Linn.); Saalm., Lep. Madag., p. 77.

Seychelles: no specimen in the present collection but the species is recorded from Mahé by Mr H. P. Thomasset and from St Anne by Mr J. A. de Gaye, records in which



I have entire confidence. Aldabra; one specimen was seen on Picard Island in January; it appeared after a squall from the south-west and after resting for ten minutes went away again to the north-west. Assumption, 1 specimen (Dupont, 1910). Worldwide (except Arctic, Antarctic regions and New Zealand).

108. *Precis orithyia*, var. *madagascarensis* (Guen.), Vinson's Voy. Madag., Annexe F (Lep.), p. 37 (1865).

Aldabra, 2 specimens, November, dry season form, January, wet season form. Cosmoledo, 2 specimens, September, wet season forms: this is somewhat curious as September is the driest month of the dry season. Assumption, 1 specimen (Dupont). Madagascar Oriental region (type).

109. *Precis clelia* (Cram.), Pap. Exot., i, p. 33, t. 21.

Aldabra, 6 specimens, 5 of the dry season form in November, 2 wet season in January. Assumption, 1 specimen, dry season form. Astove, 1 specimen, dry season form. Madagascar, South and East Africa.

110. *Precis rhadama* (Boisd.), Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 44.

Astove, 4 specimens of the dry season form: the species was not uncommon near the lagoon shores. Madagascar, Mauritius.

111. *Hypolimnas misippus* (Linn.); Saalm., Lep. Madag., p. 82.

Seychelles: Mahé, St Anne (Fletcher); no specimens in present collection. Aldabra, a few examples, all ♂: ♂ were not uncommon in January just before I left: the ♀ seem to appear later, for Mr Thomasset obtained several, March 1908. Found throughout tropical regions.

112. *Atella phalantha* (Drury), Ill. Exot. Ins., i, pl. 21, 1, 2; Saalm., Lep. Madag., p. 77.

Aldabra, numerous specimens. Also known from Tropical and South Africa, Madagascar, Mascarenes, India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam, China, Japan, Malay sub-region.

113. *Atella philiberti* Joann., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1893, p. 51.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Praslin; numerous specimens, 800—2000 ft. (I doubt the records for Aldabra and Glorioso Island: they perhaps refer to the previous species).

### Papilionidæ.

114. *Papilio disparilis* Boisd., var. *nana* Oberth., Études d'Entomologie, iv, p. 54.

Seychelles? Not in present collection and no record for many years; it is certainly not resident now. I expect the record, from which the variety was described, was made from a wind-blown specimen or its offspring. An inhabitant of Réunion.

### Pieridæ.

115. *Catopsilia florella* (Fabr.), Syst. Ent. p. 479; Joann., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1894, p. 409.

Seychelles: Mahé, recorded by Joannis. It is at present unknown in the archipelago and was recorded perhaps from a wind-blown specimen.

116. *Teracolus pernotatus* Butl., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 159, pl. 7, fig. 1. Aldabra, abundant. Astove, noticed but specimens not obtained. Africa, Madagascar (?)

117. *Teracolus evanthides* (Holl.), Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xviii, p. 268. Aldabra; numerous but less so than the preceding species. Madagascar (?)

118. *Teracolus aldabrensis* (Holl.), Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xviii, p. 269.

The determination of this species was confirmed by Dr F. A. Dixey.

Aldabra. Assumption. Astove. The species was common on each island.

119. *Terias brigitta* (Cram.); Trim., S. Afr. Butt., iii, p. 14.

Aldabra: extremely common, both wet (after November) and dry season forms. Madagascar, East and South Africa.

120. *Terias floricola* (Boisd.), Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 21.

*Terias boisduvalliana* Mab., Hist. Mad. Lep., i, p. 253.

Aldabra. A second *Terias* occurred on Aldabra but somewhat rarely: Voeltzkow records this species as *T. desjardinsi* (Boisd., *op. cit.*, p. 22) but a comparison with the specimens of the latter species in the National collection induces me to refer my specimens to *floricola* Boisd.

### Lycænidæ.

121. *Zizera maha* (Kollar); Bingham, Butt. Ind., ii, p. 355.

Seychelles, Mahé. No specimens in present collection; the evidence Fletcher gives (Tr. Linn. Soc. ser. 2, Zool., vol. xiii, 1910, p. 293) seems hardly sufficient to cause the inclusion of the species in the Seychelles list. Known from India and Burma.

122. *Zizera lysimon* (Hübner); Bingham, Butt. Ind., ii, p. 357.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Praslin; Bird and Dennis Islands; numerous specimens, chiefly from low country to 800 ft. Aldabra; uncommon, chiefly near the wells at Takamaka. South Europe, Africa, Madagascar, India, etc.

[123. *Zizera gaika* (Trim.), Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1862, p. 403.

Seychelles. Recorded by Holland, probably in error for *Z. lysimon*. Africa, India, Burma, etc.]

124. *Zizera* (?) *malathana* (Boisd.), Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 26.

Both Voeltzkow and Holland record this species from Aldabra: I have two specimens which may belong to *malathana* but are too rubbed to ascertain definitely. Madagascar.

125. *Polyommatus boeticus* (Linn.); Bingham, Butt. Ind., ii, p. 432.

Seychelles: Mahé, low country, abundant. S. Europe, S. Asia, Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius.

126. *Hypolycana philippus* (Fabr.), Ent. Syst., iii (1), p. 283; Trim., S. Afr. Butt., ii, p. 118.

Aldabra; several specimens, December, January. Africa, Madagascar.

127. *Syntarucus telicanus* (Lang), Verz. Sein. Schmett., ii, p. 47.

Seychelles, Mahé, numerous in the low country. Aldabra; four worn specimens. S. Europe, S. Asia, Africa, Madagascar, Mascarenes.

### Hesperidæ.

128. *Eagris sabadius* (Gray), Griffith's "Animal Kingdom," xv, p. 594; Guen., Maillard's Réunion, Lép., p. 19.

Seychelles: Mahé, 7 specimens; Silhouette, 11 specimens; all from jungle above 800 ft. Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion.

129. *Eagris sabadius* var. *aldabranus*, n. var. (Plate 1, fig. 15, ♂).

I give this name to a small insect (*expanse* 30 mm.) which appears to be a local dwarf form of *E. sabadius*. It differs also in being lighter in colour; the markings less distinct; the underside of the antennæ lighter. I saw a large number of specimens in the *Pemphis* bush and all were of the small size mentioned above.

Aldabra, 5 ♂, 1 ♀.

130. *Parnara borbonica* (Boisd.), Faun. Ent. Madag., p. 65; Holl., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1886, p. 62.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Praslin (Fletcher). S. Africa, Mascarenes, Madagascar.

131. *Parnara morella* (Joann.), Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1893, p. 52.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette (Fletcher).

132. *Parnara gemella* (Mab.), Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1884, p. 187; Holl., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 62.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Praslin. Madagascar.

133. *Rhopalocumpta arbogastes* (Guen.), Maillard's Réunion, Lép., p. 19; Holl., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, p. 99.

Seychelles: Mahé. Fletcher captured a single specimen. Not in the present collection and probably not resident. Madagascar, Réunion.

### Thyrididæ.

134. *Hypolamprus obscuralis* Hamps., Moths Ind., i, p. 365.

Aldabra, 11 specimens. India (Sikkim).

135. *Rhodoneura tibiale*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 16, ♂)

♂. Head, thorax and abdomen purple brown, palpi lighter. Wings purple brown, lineally striated with dark brown, the striæ being numerous, fine and somewhat indistinct. Fore wing with a hyaline spot below cell between veins 2 and 3; underneath it between veins 1 and 2 are 2 yellow spots, followed beneath by a second hyaline spot; cilia purple brown, on hind wing tipped with pink. Underside lighter than upper side, tinged with

pink, the striæ being more distinct; on outer margin beneath apex is a small semi-circular dark suffusion with one or more yellow dots; just beyond discocellulars is a narrow yellow bar, extending from vein 8 to vein 5, bordered with brown and divided medially by a brown stria; the hyaline and yellow spots more prominent than on upper side. Legs brown, tinged with pink, the hind tibiæ being much swollen and fringed on the inner side by a fan of long hair. *Expanse* 29—31 mm.

Superficially this species resembles a dark *R. myrtæa*, but it is readily distinguished by the swollen hind tibiæ of the ♂.

Seychelles: Silhouette, 1000 ft., 1 ♂; Marie Anne Island, 1 ♂.

136. *Rhodoneura apicale*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 17, ♂.)

Head, thorax and abdomen fuscous brown. Palpi with second joint obliquely upturned, third joint porrect; in colour fuscous irrorated with brown scales. Front pair of legs coloured as palpi, mid and hind pair darker; hind tibiæ somewhat laterally flattened, with a tuft of hair arising from near articulation with femora, and a second tuft, black and conspicuous, near apex. Fore wing with costa straight to near apex, then moderately arched, the apex being markedly produced; fuscous brown in colour, lighter towards margin, with numerous fine brown striations; a white spot, bordered with dark brown, below cell, and a second spot, indistinct, below it and slightly nearer base of wing; a few black spots on costa, most distinct towards apex; also one or two near the white spot; a series of brown points along outer margin; cilia fuscous brown tinged with pink. Hind wing coloured as fore wing but without white spot; scattered brown points near inner margin and from base of wing to apex. Underside lighter than upper but similarly coloured; a narrow dark brown sub-apical patch; a curved dash beyond discocellulars; the white spot very distinct. *Expanse* 26 mm.

This species may be easily distinguished by the production of the apex, a feature which is quite conspicuous.

Seychelles: Silhouette, 1000 ft., 1 ♂.

137. *Rhodoneura aldabrana*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 18, ♀.)

♂. Head, thorax, abdomen, legs and palpi light fuscous brown; palpi obliquely upturned, second joint hardly reaching beyond frons; third joint small. Fore wing light fuscous brown, tinged with rufous and uniformly striated with darker brown, the striæ being somewhat waved; costa tinged with pink and interrupted by numerous black points, of which two just before apex are comparatively large and conspicuous; cilia fuscous brown. Hind wing as fore wing but to a larger extent irrorated with rufous scales; the outer margin defined by a pink linear border which is slightly extended near outer angle; cilia light fuscous, banded with darker fuscous and tipped with pink.

♀ differs from the ♂ in that the wings are wholly suffused with brick red, the striæ on the fore wing being greyish fuscous and on the hind wing rufous; the red border to the hind wing extends to the fore wing also. Tergum of last abdominal segment clothed with black and white scales; anal tuft pink tipped with yellow.

Underside in both sexes light fuscous striated with rufous and brown; a semi-circular fuscous subapical patch and traces of a brown suffusion on discocellulars. *Expanse*: ♂ 15 mm.; ♀ 18 mm.

This species appears to be allied to *Siculodes minutula* (Saalmüller, Lep. Madag., p. 216), but is quite distinct.

Aldabra, 2 ♂, 4 ♀.

### Pyralidæ.

138. *Mucialla* (?) *rufivena* (Walk.), Cat., xxx, p. 960.

Aldabra; 1 ♀ in bad condition, probably this species. Ceylon, Borneo, New Guinea.

139. *Culladia admigratella* (Walk.), Cat., xxvii, p. 192; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 11.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette, 16 specimens; Praslin (Valhalla). Africa, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, Sumatra, Philippines.

140. *Crambus seychellellus* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii, 1910, p. 297.

Seychelles; Mahé; Silhouette; 21 specimens, coast to 1500 ft. This species shows little variation; a medial fascia may be well marked or absent, while the intensity of colouration varies slightly; otherwise this series produces nothing to add to Fletcher's description.

141. *Crambus auronivellus*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 19, ♂.)

♂. Head and thorax white. Antennæ simple, fuscous. Palpi rather short, second joint porrect, third obliquely downturned; both second and third joints white above, yellow underneath. Legs white, tarsi yellowish. Fore wing glistening white, costa sometimes tinged with yellow; a yellow striga, sometimes obsolete, from costa at two-thirds to cell; a sub-marginal line oblique from costa to vein 5, then obtusely angulated and obsolescent; a second oblique striga, parallel to the sub-marginal line and nearer apex, reaching vein 5; apex either filled in by a small triangular yellow patch or crossed by a third parallel oblique striga; on outer margin between veins 2 and 3 is a short black wedge-shaped dash internally edged with yellow and extending on to cilia as a dark æneous patch; cilia white, with a golden metallic reflection distally; striæ and sub-marginal line also with a metallic lustre. Hind wing shining white. *Expanse* 13—16 mm.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; low country to highest jungle, 7 ♂.

142. *Crambus* ? sp. ?

Two ♂ of a species of crambite almost certainly new were obtained on Aldabra, but, as their condition is poor and I have hopes of better material from the locality, I consider it inadvisable to name the species. For convenience of those working on species of the Madagascar region the following particulars may be given:—palpi with second joint porrect, third obliquely down-turned; antennæ minutely ciliated. Fore wing very light ochreous or cream-coloured; a brown discal dot; a uniformly curved sub-marginal line; margin narrowly brown; cilia concolorous with ground-colour of wing. Hind wing white with a slight fuscous tinge. *Expanse* 16 mm.

143. *Diptychophora muscella*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 20, ♂.)

♂. Head, thorax, palpi white tinged with fulvous; abdomen white, each segment basally with some yellow scales; the posterior segments dark laterally. Fore wing white, much suffused with brown and fulvous; a fulvous costal streak; a brown nearly straight antemedial line, bordered internally with white and fulvous; an indistinct discal spot which is surrounded by an irregular fulvous area continuous with the costal streak; an indistinct double postmedial line which is curved from costa to near discocellulars and then passes very obliquely to inner margin at two-thirds; the apical area yellow, with an irregular white spot; occasionally two black marginal spots near veins 2 and 3; cilia somewhat variable; usually blackish at base, then white and distally smoky; cilia round sub-apical excision white. Hind wing white, much suffused with grey towards outer margin; traces of a curved postmedial line; cilia grey with a darker band near base. *Expanse* 8 mm.

♀ as ♂ but without the slight thickening of antennæ. This species comes nearest to *D. minutalis* Hampson, but may be distinguished by the great obliquity of the postmedial line which forms a smaller angle with the inner margin and approaches more nearly the antemedial line.

Seychelles: Mahé, 800 ft., 2 ♂; Silhouette, 1000—1500 ft., 15 ♂, 7 ♀.

144. *Cirrochrista perbrunnealis* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii, 1910, p. 297.

Two ♀, which only differ from the ♂ type in being larger (32 mm.).

Seychelles: Mahé, Cascade, 800 ft., 2 ♀; St Anne, 1 ♂.

145. *Ephestia cautella* (Walk.), Cat., xxvii, p. 73; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 66.

Seychelles (Joannis). Two very worn specimens (♀), probably of this genus and species were obtained in Mahé. Tropical and sub-tropical regions.

146. *Heterographis insularella* Rag., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1893, p. 295.

Seychelles: no specimens in present collection: received from Mahé by Joannis.

147. *Euzophera scabrella* Rag., Nouv. gen. p. 32; Rag., Romanoff Mem. viii. (1901), p. 63, pl. XLIV. fig. 5.

Aldabra, 8 specimens. Africa (Accra).

148. *Nephopteryx*, n. sp.

Aldabra 1 ♀. A specimen of a new species near *emussitatalla* Rag., but more material is required for description.

149. *Epicrocis*, n. sp.?

Aldabra (several specimens). Better material is required for description.

150. *Phycita* (sub-genus?) *pectinicornella*, n. sp.

Palpi with the second joint not hollowed out to receive maxillary palpi, which carry a brush of long hairs; antennæ with first joint slightly thickened; shaft for three-quarters

of length with each joint carrying a bunch of cilia on the upper surface and a single ciliated branch on the lower. Head and thorax grey. Fore wing grey with much fuscous irroration; a brownish medial line from middle of costa, waved to middle of vein 1. c, then acutely angled and bent outwards to inner margin; a brown dot at lower angle of cell; sometimes a second near upper angle; a sub-marginal line brown bordered with white externally, incurved opposite cell, then straight to beyond vein 2, afterwards obtusely angled and bent outwards to inner margin; outer margin with indistinct brown points; cilia grey. Hind wing greyish fuscous, semi-hyaline.

♀ differs from ♂ in having the antennæ simple, the palpi more slender and the third joint longer. *Expanse* 32 mm.

Seychelles: Mahé, 800—1000 ft., 1 ♂; 1 ♀; Silhouette, 1500 ft., 2 ♀.

151. *Cryptoblabes* sp.? near *plagioleuca* Turner, Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, xviii, 1904, p. 150.

Seychelles; Mahé (800 ft.), 3 specimens (♀), worn.

152. *Etiella zinckenella* (Treits.), Schmett. Eur., ix, i, p. 201; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 108.

Seychelles: Mahé, 2 specimens. Aldabra, 1 specimen. Tropical and sub-tropical regions.

*Note.* The Phycitid material from the Seychelles is in too poor condition to be dealt with satisfactorily: in the expectation of more material therefore I have made no attempt to describe fresh species from bad types, a proceeding which would only lead to confusion.

153. *Endotricha vinolentalis* Rag., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1890, p. 525.

Aldabra, 17 ♀. Seychelles: Mahé and St Anne. West Africa, Mayotte (Comoros).

154. *Endotricha mesenterialis* (Walk.), Cat., xvii, p. 285; Hamps., Moths Ind, iv, p. 133.

Recorded by Joannis from Seychelles; probably owing to confusion with the next species. India, Burma, Formosa.

155. *Endotricha flavofascialis*, n. sp. (Plate 1, fig. 21, ♂.)

♂. Head, thorax and palpi purplish fuscous, the latter with some yellow scales in centre; antennæ ciliated with a recurved spine on basal joint. Abdomen purple with a slight yellow crest on basal segments. Fore wing dark purple red or purple black; a broad yellow (sometimes whitish) central fascia with a breadth of nearly half length of cell, the inner edge waved, ex-curved, distinct, the outer edge somewhat incurved and indistinct; a faint waved sub-marginal line; 5 yellow points on costa from sub-marginal line to fascia; cilia yellow with a purple line at base and suffusion near centre.

Hind wing dark purple with a broad whitish central fascia, broadest on disc (one-third length of wing), narrower towards inner margin; the edges of the fascia distinct, waved; cilia yellow with a purple line along margin of wing.

♀ closely resembles the ♀ of *E. mesenterialis* but has the markings more obsolete. Wings with the colour from fuscous to dull brick-red, not so rufous as in *E. mesenterialis*. Fore wing with traces of an antemedial line corresponding to the inner edge of the fascia



in the ♂; a faint discal dot; a faint waved sub-marginal line; a series of purple points on outer margin; cilia basally purple, distally yellow. Hind wing darker than fore wing; traces of a lighter central fascia; a series of purple marginal points; cilia as in fore wing. *Expanse*: ♂ 20 mm.; ♀ 18 mm.

This species was first discovered by Fletcher who refrained from describing it on account of the poor condition of his specimens. It is closely related to *E. mesenterialis* but differs constantly in the ♂ sex, (1) by being darker in colour than the darkest variety of *mesenterialis*, (2) in the width of the fascia on the fore and hind wing. The ♀ of the two species resemble each other closely but the ♀ *flavo-fascialis* is to be distinguished by its duller and more fuscous colour and by the indistinctness of the markings.

Seychelles; Mahé; Silhouette, 800—1000 ft., 9 ♂, 15 ♀.

156. *Pyralis manihotalis* Guen., Delt. et Pyr., p. 121.

Seychelles; Mahé, up to 800 ft., 8 specimens (2 dwarfs, half normal size). Aldabra, 12 specimens. Neo-tropical, African (?), Oriental and Australian regions.

157. *Pyralis farinalis* (Linn.); Staud., Cat. Lep. Pal., ii, p. 45.

Seychelles; Praslin (Valhalla). Not found in present collection.

158. *Hypsopygia mauritialis* (Boisd.), Faun. Ent. Madag., Lep., p. 119.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Bird; 10 specimens, 2 dwarfs, half normal size. Madagascar, China, India, Burma, Java, Sumatra, Celebes.

159. *Hymenoptychis sordida* Zell., Stockh. K. Vet.-Ak. Handl., 1852, p. 65.

Aldabra. 7 ♂, 2 ♀; common in the mangrove swamps, never found elsewhere. The larva probably feeds on the mangroves *Rhizophora*, *Bruguiera* and *Ceriops*. S. Africa, Calcutta, Ceylon, Rangoon, Malacca, Borneo, Marshall and Ellice Islands.

160. *Bradina aureolalis* Joann., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1899, p. 198.

Seychelles: Mahé and Silhouette, 24 specimens; Praslin (Fletcher). The ♀ is sometimes much suffused with fuscous.

161. *Diathraustodes leucotrigona* Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 233.

Seychelles: Silhouette, 1000 ft., a single worn ♂ which in the absence of better material I refer to the above species. India (Nilgiris).

162. *Sufetula minimalis* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii, 1910, p. 301.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Félicité; coast to 1500 ft., 43 specimens. Coetivy.

163. *Zinckenia fascialis* (Cram.), Pap. Exot., iv, p. 236; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 262.

Seychelles: Mahé and Dennis, 13. Aldabra, 4. Tropical regions.

164. *Eurrhyarodes tricoloralis* (Zell.), Stockh. K. Vet.-Ak. Handl., 1852, p. 31; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 264.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Dennis, 28 specimens. Africa, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, islands of Indian Ocean, Java, Australia.

165. *Pagyda traducalis* (Zell.), Stockh. K. Vet.-Ak. Handl., 1852, p. 54; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 272.

Seychelles: Mahé, 3 ♂; St Anne (Fletcher). Tropical regions.

166. *Ercta ornatalis* (Dup.), Lép. France, viii, p. 207; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 274.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Praslin; Félicité; Frigate; Dennis. Tropical regions.

167. *Marasmia venialis* (Walk.), Cat., xvii, p. 373; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 276.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette. Africa, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, islands of the Indian Ocean, Australasian region.

168. *Marasmia trebiusalis* (Walk.), Cat., xviii, p. 718; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 276.

Seychelles: Mahé and Silhouette, coast to 1000 ft.; Bird. W. Africa, India, Ceylon, Hongkong, Sumatra, Fiji.

169. *Marasmia trapezalis* (Guen.), Delt. et Pyr., p. 200; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 277.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Frigate; coast to 1000 ft. Tropical regions.

170. *Syngamia abruptalis* (Walk.), Cat., xvii, p. 371; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 279.

Seychelles: Mahé, 1 ♀ (Fletcher, Mahé, 3 specimens). Africa, Mauritius, India, Australasian regions.

171. *Nacoleia niphealis* (Walk.), Cat., xviii, p. 638; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 313.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Dennis; Frigate; coast to 1500 ft.

172. *Nacoleia maculalis* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xviii, 1910, p. 304.

Seychelles: Praslin, 1 example (Fletcher).

173. *Nacoleia vulgaris* (Guen.), Delt. et Pyr., p. 202; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 315.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; Bird; Dennis; coast to 1500 ft. The Mahé and Silhouette specimens are suffused with fuscous, those from Bird and Dennis Islands being yellow. Found throughout tropical regions.

174. *Nacoleia charesalis* (Walk.), Cat., xviii, p. 709; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 319.

Seychelles: Mahé and Félicité (15 specimens, coast to 1500 ft.). This species was described from a ♀: all the ♂s from Seychelles and other localities (Singapore, etc.) have a tuft on the antennæ at about a quarter and the species appears to require a new section near Hampson's Sect. II. India, Ceylon, Singapore, Sumbawa, Borneo, Philippines.

175. *Sylepta derogata* (Fabr.), Syst. Ent., p. 641; Hamps., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, i, 1908, p. 487.

Seychelles: Mahé, 1 specimen. Tropical regions.

176. *Glyphodes sericea* (Drury); Pag., Lep. Het. Madag., p. 135.

Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; 6 specimens. W. Africa, Sudau, Mashonaland, Natal, E. Africa, Madagascar.

177. *Glyphodes tritonalis* (Snell.), Tijds. v. Ent., xxxviii, 1895, p. 131.  
Seychelles: Félicité, 2 specimens. South-East Africa.
178. *Glyphodes unionalis* (Hübner); Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 351.  
Seychelles: Mahé, 1 specimen. Tropical and sub-tropical regions.
179. *Glyphodes stolalis* Guen., Delt. et Pyr., p. 293.  
Seychelles: Mahé; Marie Anne; Félicité; Dennis; 20 specimens, all of the Seychelles form (Fletcher, *op. cit.*, p. 308). Africa, India, Ceylon, Sumatra, etc.
180. *Glyphodes subamicalis* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii, 1910, p. 308.  
Seychelles; Mahé, 2 specimens.
181. *Glyphodes sinuata* (Fabr.); Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 358.  
Seychelles; Mahé (Fletcher); Silhouette, 14 specimens, coast to 1000 ft. Africa, India, Ceylon.
182. *Glyphodes indica* (Saunders), Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1851, p. 163; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 360.  
Seychelles: Mahé; Marie Anne; Bird. Aldabra, 4. Tropics of Old World.
183. *Lepyrododes capensis* Walk., Cat., xxxiv, p. 1344.  
Aldabra, 2 specimens. South Africa.
184. *Analyta calligrammalis* Mab., Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, 1879 (2), iii, p. 143.  
Aldabra. Assumption, 9 specimens. Accra, Sierra Leone.
185. *Crocidolomia binotalis* Zell., Stockh. K. Vet.-Ak. Handl., 1852, p. 66.  
Seychelles: Mahé, Port Victoria (6 specimens). S. Africa, India, Ceylon, Burma, Java, Formosa, Norfolk Island, Australia.
186. *Hellula undalis* (Fabr.), Ent. Syst., iii (2), p. 226; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 373.  
Seychelles: Frigate (Fletcher); Dennis, 1 specimen. Tropical regions.
187. *Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen., Delt. et Pyr. p. 373; Joann., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1894, p. 436.  
Seychelles: Mahé (Joannis); Silhouette, 1 ♀, 1500 ft. India, Ceylon.
188. *Ischnurges expeditalis* (Led.), Wien. Ent. Mon., vii, pp. 372, 466, t. 9, fig. 15 (1863).  
Aldabra, 1 ♀. S. Africa.
189. *Nomophila noctuella* (Schiff. und Denis), Syst. Schmett. Wien, p. 136 (1775).  
Assumption, 1 ♀. Universal.
190. *Pachyzancla phaeopteralis* (Guen.), Delt. et Pyr., p. 349; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 402.  
Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin (Fletcher); 5 specimens, 800—1500 ft. Africa, India, and Neo-tropical Regions.
191. *Pachyzancla mahensis* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii, 1910, p. 310.  
Seychelles: Mahé. Apparently unrepresented in present collection.

192. *Pachyzancla minoralis* (Warren), Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, ix, 1892, p. 435.  
Seychelles: Mahé. West Africa, Accra, Lagos.
193. *Phlyctenodes massalis* (Walk.), Cat., xviii, p. 792; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 408.  
Seychelles: Frigate and St Anne (Fletcher, not in present collection). Aldabra, 9 specimens. Accra, Transvaal, Madagascar, India, Ceylon, Queensland.
194. *Antigastra catalaunalis* (Dup.), Lép. France, viii, p. 330; Joann., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1894, p. 436.  
Seychelles: Mahé (Joannis: not in present collection). Universal.
195. *Pionea ferrugalis* (Hübner); Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 422.  
Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette; 5 specimens. Universal in Old World.
196. *Pionea aureolalis* (Led.), Wien. Ent. Mon., vii, 1863, pp. 375, 473.  
Aldabra, 3 specimens. India, Ceylon, Andamans.
197. *Pyrausta incoloralis* (Guen.), Delt. et Pyr., p. 332; Hamps., Moths Ind., iv, p. 438.  
Aldabra, 1 specimen. Syria, Aden, Congo, South Africa, India to Australia.
198. *Pyrausta mahensis* Fletcher, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, ser. 2, Zool., xiii, 1910, p. 311.  
Seychelles: Mahé; Silhouette; 16 specimens, 80—1500 ft.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1.

- Fig. 1. *Ilema contorta*, n. sp., ♂. (See text throughout for *expanse*.)  
Fig. 2. *Mahensia seychellarum*, gen. et sp. n., ♂.  
Fig. 3. *Mahensia seychellarum*, gen. et sp. n., neurulation of wings.  
Fig. 4. *Philenora subfusca*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 5. *Rhodogastria aldabrensis*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 6. *Fodina aldabrana*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 7. *Oruza rupestre*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 8. *Simplicia inareolalis*, n. sp., neurulation of wings.  
Fig. 9. *Hydrillodes perplexalis*, n. sp., ♂, palpus.  
Fig. 10. *Rivula dimorpha*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 11. *Chusaris nigerrimalis*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 12. *Porthesia pectinata*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 13. *Scardamia percitraria*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 14. *Ozolla inexcisata*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 15. *Eagris sabadius* Gray, var. *aldabranus*, n. var., ♂.  
Fig. 16. *Rhodoneura tibiale*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 17. *Rhodoneura apicale*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 18. *Rhodoneura aldabrana*, n. sp., ♀.  
Fig. 19. *Crambus auronivellus*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 20. *Diptychophora muscella*, n. sp., ♂.  
Fig. 21. *Endotricha flavofascialis*, n. sp., ♂.